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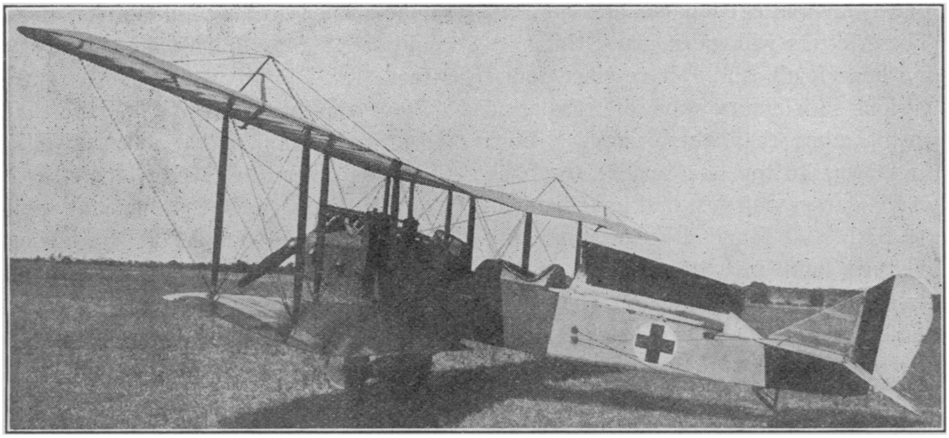
THE ARDMORE AMBULANCE PLANE

By Mrs. Walter Hardy

Ardmore, Olkahoma



The Ardmore Ambulance Plane

SITUATED in the southwest of Oklahoma, somewhat isolated from the other cities, with the oil fields within a radius of thirty miles of us, the dire need of some form of service to relieve the ambulance on wheels became evident. Already, as the war's aftermath, an air service had been established in Ardmore by two young ex-service men. These estimable fellows, attuned to the proposition, negotiated for us the purchase of an ambulance airplane which had been used by the Government during the war. These young wizards in their line remodeled the fusilage and replaced the old motor by a powerful Liberty Six.

The illustration shows the bed for the patient built in the fusilage. To this the patient is strapped and an arch-like cover is fastened over him. The doctor, nurse or whoever accompanies the patient, rides in the cockpit. Being left alone may not be very appealing, but in an emergency one usually acquiesces, and truly it is an ideal method of transportation from every point of view.

Our ambulance plane with its 200 horse power, traveling at the rate of eighty miles per hour, is a familiar sight as it skims the horizon, dipping here and there to pick up its human freight of suffering. To the young interne or the surgeon at his desk, the ambulance is a thing of paramount importance. To receive the injured patients in such short time gives surgery a great advantage and its effectiveness in meeting emergencies, such as gas poisoning or drowning, is of great value. The ambulance is fitted with an emergency kit and a pulmotor.

The more routine uses are the service it has given to expectant mothers who, in time past, had been forced to leave their homes and families to come to town near the hospital to await a tardy event. Now they remain contentedly at home until a gentle warning stirs them, when answering their call, a great white bird looms in sight and it is not long ere the patient has experienced her first air journey and the culmination of her expectations.

Even here we must revert to thrills again. A young expectant mother, thirty miles distant and in her eighth month of pregnancy, became eclamptic and was rushed to the hospital. At the end of an hour there had been accomplished an air flight, a spinal anaesthesia, a Caesarian section,—and a young Oklahoman was given an incubator in which to finish the remainder of his nine months' incarceration.

SIMPLIFIED METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF PROTEIN MILK

By Bessie Cutler, R.N., and Chester A. Stewart, M.D., Ph.D.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

PROTEIN milk (known as Albumin milk, Eweiss milk, Casein milk, and Finkelstein's milk) has long been considered a valuable food for infants who are suffering from fermentative types of diarrhoea and from various forms of malnutrition. There has always been considerable difficulty in preparing protein milk, since it requires a certain amount of skill and at best is a long, tedious process. Therefore, its use has been confined almost entirely to the institution where there are nurses specially trained to make infant feedings. Even those skilled in the preparation of protein milk experience occasional failures. Dr. C. A. Stewart, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, has recently devised a simplified method and during the last eighteen months it has proven practical and effective. It is so simple that untrained workers and mothers have successfully followed directions. Following is a comparison of the original method (Method I) for making protein milk with the simplified method (Method II):

METHOD I

Heat 1000 cc. of whole raw milk to 100°F. and stir in 10 cc. to 15 cc. of essence of pepsin or liquid rennet. Let it stand at 100°F. until it coagulates (about one-half hour) and forms a firm curd. Cut in squares with a knife and let it stand until the whey separates (about one-half hour). Hang the curd in a bag made of three or four thicknesses of gauze or of one thickness of cotton cloth and let it drain, from thirty minutes to one hour, or until all the whey is drained off. Usually 700 cc. of whey is thus obtained. Do not stir the curd or squeeze it while it is draining. Scrape the curd from the gauze into the strainer and with the aid of a wooden spoon, push it through a strainer from two to six times; 500 cc. of water and 500 cc. of buttermilk or skimmed lactic